饲粮中添加甜菜碱对热应激蛋鸡生产性能、蛋品质及血清生化指标的影响¹ 郝生燕 刘陇生 王国栋 顾 娴 潘发明 (甘肃省农业科学院畜草与绿色农业研究所, 兰州 730070)

摘 要:本试验旨在研究饲粮中添加甜菜碱对热应激蛋鸡生产性能、蛋品质及血清生化指标的影响。选用健康的 22 周龄商品代罗曼褐蛋鸡 600 只,随机分成 5 组,每组 8 个重复,每个重复 15 只鸡。I组为正对照组,饲喂基础饲粮,正常温热环境,温湿指数(THI)介于 64.9~68.9; II组为负对照组,饲喂基础饲粮,热应激环境,THI>72; III~V组分别在基础饲粮中添加 200、400 和 600 mg/kg 甜菜碱,均为热应激环境,THI>72。试验期为 14 周。结果表明,各组间平均日采食量、料蛋比和破蛋率差异不显著(P>0.05)。与 I 组相比,II组显著降低了入舍母鸡产蛋率、入舍母鸡产蛋重及血清总蛋白(TP)含量、碱性磷酸酶(AKP)活性(P<0.05),显著提高了血清中谷草转氨酶(GOT)、肌酸激酶(CK)和谷丙转氨酶(GPT)活性(P<0.05)。与II 组相比,IV组入舍母鸡产蛋率、入舍母鸡产蛋量和血清 TP 含量均显著提高,V组入舍母鸡产蛋量及血清 TP、白蛋白(ALB)含量也显著提高(P<0.05),而IV组和V组的血清 CK、GPT活性却显著降低,且V组的血清甘油三酯(TG)含量也显著降低(P<0.05)。综上所述,热应激可使产蛋鸡的新陈代谢和生理机能发生变化,导致生产性能下降,而饲粮中添加甜菜碱可以提高入舍母鸡产蛋率和入舍母鸡产蛋重,并改善热应激对蛋鸡的损伤,饲粮中甜菜碱的适宜添加量为 400 mg/kg。

关键词: 甜菜碱; 热应激; 蛋鸡; 生产性能; 蛋品质; 血清生化指标中图分类号: \$831 文献标识码: 文章编号:

环境温度和湿度是影响家禽生产性能的重要因素。温湿指数(temperature-humidity index, THI)在一定程度上反映了动物生产环境的舒适度,当温湿指数介于 55~72 时,动物所受的温湿度应激最小,表现为舒适;当温湿指数>72 时,动物表现为热应激反应,温湿指数越大,热应激反应越大^[1]。蛋鸡生产周期长,夏季高温易引起热应激,致使采食量、产蛋量、饲料转化率和孵化率等指标下降,氧化损伤加剧,并伴有肠道微生物区系失衡,严重时蛋鸡停产,给蛋鸡养殖造成重大经济损失^[2-4]。此外,热应激可造成家禽小肠绒毛组织变性,肠细胞膜通透性增加,易感病原微生物,患病风险增加^[5]。

甜菜碱即三甲基甘氨酸,进入机体可作为机体代谢过程中甲基的供体,而甲基是神经、 免疫、肾脏和心血管系统必需的基团^[6]。研究表明,甜菜碱参与体内蛋白质和脂肪的代谢, 有改善饲粮适口性、降低机体脂肪蓄积、维持细胞渗透压以及调节细胞电解质平衡等生物学

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功能^[7-9]。Klasing 等^[10]报道肉鸡感染球虫后,十二指肠肠绒毛高度、细胞渗透压、体增重均显著下降,而饲粮添加甜菜碱后上述症状均有所改善。类似的研究已在肉鸡上多有报道,研究发现,饲粮中添加甜菜碱有助于缓解肉鸡热应激损伤,降低热应激引起机体脱水产生的负面影响^[11-12]。但目前关于甜菜碱对热应激蛋鸡生产性能及血清生化指标的影响鲜有报道。因此,本文通过研究甜菜碱对热应激蛋鸡生产性能、蛋品质及血清生化指标的影响,为甜菜碱在蛋鸡饲料中的应用提供参考数据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验动物及材料

选择体况良好、产蛋量相近的 22 周龄商品代罗曼褐蛋鸡 600 只,随机分成 5 个组,每组 8 个重复,每个重复 15 只鸡。I组为正对照组,饲喂基础饲粮,正常温热环境,温湿指数介于 64.9~68.9; II组为负对照组,饲喂基础饲粮,热应激环境,温湿指数>72; 试验组 (III~V组)分别在基础饲粮中添加 200、400 和 600 mg/kg 甜菜碱,均为热应激环境,温湿指数>72。试验期为 14 周,其中预试期 2 周,正试期 12 周。

基础饲粮为玉米-大豆粕-杂粕型饲粮,参考中华人民共和国农业行业标准《鸡饲养标准》(NY/T 33—2004)中蛋鸡营养成分推荐值配制。计算配方时,饲料原料中干物质、粗蛋白质、钙和磷的含量使用实测值,其他指标参考《中国饲料成分及营养价值表》(第 26 版)。试验饲粮为粉料型,基础饲粮组成及营养水平见表 1。试验用甜菜碱购于商业公司,纯度为 98%。

表 1 基础饲粮组成及营养水平(风干基础)

Table 1 Composition and nutrient levels of the basal diet (air-dry basis) %

项目 Items	含量 Content
原料 Ingredients	
玉米 Corn	65.00
菜籽油 Rapeseed oil	1.00
大豆粕 Soybean meal	10.00
菜籽粕 Rapeseed meal	8.20
棉籽粕 Cottonseed meal	4.00
DL-蛋氨酸 DL-Met	0.12
L-赖氨酸盐酸盐 L-Lys•HCl	0.27
石灰粉 Limestone	8.20
沸石粉 Zeolite	0.91
磷酸氢钙 CaHPO4	1.00
食盐 NaCl	0.30
预混料 Premix	1.00
合计 Total	100.00

营养水平 Nutrient levels

干物质 DM	90.63
代谢能 ME/(MJ/kg)	11.30
粗蛋白质 CP	16.00
钙 Ca	3.34
总磷 TP	0.55
有效磷 AP	0.34
赖氨酸 Lys	0.75
蛋氨酸 Met	0.34
蛋氨酸+半胱氨酸 Met+Cys	0.69

预混料为每千克饲粮提供 The premix provided the following per kg of the diet: VA 8 000 IU, VD₃ 1 600 IU, VE 5 IU, VK 0.5 IU, VB₁ 0.8 mg, VB₂ 2.5 mg, D-泛酸 D-pantothenic acid 2.2 mg, 烟酸 nicotinic acid 20 mg, VB₆ 3.0 mg, 生物素 biotin 0.10 mg, 叶酸 folic acid 0.25 mg, VB₁₂ 0.004 mg, 胆碱 choline 500 mg, Mn (as manganese sulfate) 60 mg, I (as potassium iodide) 0.35 mg, Fe (as ferrous sulfate) 60 mg, Cu (as copper sulfate) 8 mg, Zn (as zinc sulfate) 80 mg, Se (as sodium selenite) 0.30 mg。

1.2 饲养管理

试验地点为甘肃省兰州市榆中县宏艳养殖场。试验占用2个鸡舍,预试期,600只试验鸡饲养于舍1;正试期,负对照组和试验组480只鸡转入舍2饲养,2层笼养,每一层相连的5个小笼作为1个重复(15只鸡),各组安排时考虑位置效应。试验期间所有鸡只自由采食、自由饮水,自然光照加人工补光(16 h/d);人工喂料,每天3次(06:30、14:00和17:30);每天清粪1次,每周带鸡消毒1次,进行常规防疫和免疫。

试验时间为2015年6月2日到2015年9月7日,每天08:00、14:00、22:00采用干湿球温度计记录舍1、舍2的干球温度和湿球湿度,并按如下公式计算温湿指数,结果见表2。当温湿指数>72时,表明试验鸡处于慢性热应激状态。

温湿指数=0.72(Td+Tw)+40.6。

式中: Td为干球温度, Tw为湿球湿度。

表 2 试验期舍 1、舍 2 的温度、湿度和温湿指数

Table 2 Temperature, humidity and temperature-humidity index of animal house 1 and house 2 during test periods

项目 Items 周龄 Weeks of age 22 23 24 25 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 26 舍1温度 $20.0 \pm$ $20.5\pm$ $21.7 \pm$ $22.2\pm$ $21.5\pm$ $22.6 \pm$ $23.7\pm$ $21.5\pm$ $22.6 \pm$ $23.4 \pm$ $23.8 \pm$ $22.7\pm$ $20.5 \pm$ $23.3 \pm$ House 1 0.6 0.6 0.7 0.4 0.8 0.8 0.7 0.9 0.6 0.8 0.7 0.8 0.8 0.7

temperature/°C

舍1湿度														
House 1	13.7±	13.8±	14.14	15.2±	14.3±	13.8±	13.1±	14.2±	13.6±	14.1±	13.6±	14.2±	15.1±	15.3±
	0.7	0.6	±0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
humidity/%														
舍1温湿指数	65.2±	66.1±	66.7±	67.0±	67.2±	64.9±	67.1±	66.3±	66.6±	67.6±	67.5±	67.1±	66.2±	68.4±
House 1 THI	1.2	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.2
舍 2 温度														
House 2	28.2±	30.0±	28.8±	27.7±	27.0±	29.7±	28.8±	31.7±	32.8±	30.6±	28.7±	27.8±	28.7±	28.0±
	3.5	3.9	4.2	3.3	4.0	4.5	3.9	3.7	4.4	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.3
temperature/°C														
舍2湿度														
	$25.0 \pm$													
House 2	23.0±	26.2±	28.3±	27.7±	26.5±	26.1±	27.1±	28.3±	28.9±	27.6±	25.4±	27.1±	26.3±	27.1±
House 2	2.6	26.2± 1.9	28.3± 2.4	27.7± 2.7	26.5± 3.5	26.1± 2.7	27.1± 2.2	28.3± 2.8	28.9± 3.1	27.6± 3.1	25.4± 2.4	27.1± 2.7	26.3± 3.3	27.1± 3.8
House 2 humidity/%														
							2.2	2.8						

1.3 生产性能测定

试验期间以重复为单位每日记录采食量、产蛋数与产蛋量、废蛋个数(破、畸、碎、软、无壳)、淘汰与死亡鸡只数、死亡时间、体(尸)重,并计算期内入舍母鸡产蛋率、入舍母鸡产蛋量、平均日采食量、料蛋比和破蛋率。

1.4 蛋品质测定

分别于28、33周龄第7天,随机从各重复抽取6枚蛋进行蛋品质测定(24 h内测完)。采用蛋形指数测定仪(日本岛津)测量蛋的纵径、横径,并计算蛋形指数(纵径/横径);卵壳强度计(日本岛津)测定蛋壳强度;蛋壳厚度仪(日本岛津)测定蛋壳厚度;蛋白高度测定仪(日本岛津)测定蛋白高度,并按公式计算哈氏单位:

 $HU=100\log(H-1.7W^{0.37}+7.57)$.

式中:HU、H和W分别为哈氏单位、蛋白高度(mm)和蛋重(g)。

1.5 血清生化指标测定

饲养试验结束时,从每个重复中抽取1只蛋鸡,空腹颈静脉采血,4 000/min离心15 min后分离血清,-20 °C冰箱保存,用于检测血清常规生化指标,包括总蛋白(TP)、白蛋白(ALB)、球蛋白(GLO)、肌酸激酶(creatine kinase,CK)、碱性磷酸酶(alkaline phosphatase,AKP)、谷草转氨酶(oxaloacetic transaminase,GOT)、谷丙转氨酶(alanine aminotransferase,GPT)、甘油三酯(triglycerides,TG)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol,TC)、磷(phosphate,P)、钙(calcium,Ca)。检测用试剂盒购自南京建成生物工程研究所。

1.6 数据统计与分析

所有数据均经Excel 2013软件进行整理,再用SPSS 19.0的单因子方差分析(one-way

ANOVA)过程进行分析,差异显著时用Tukey法作多重比较。结果表示为平均值 \pm 标准差,差异显著水平为P<0.05,0.05<P<0.10认为有趋势。

2 结 果

2.1 饲粮中添加甜菜碱对热应激蛋鸡生产性能的影响

本试验中,仅有 2 只试验鸡死淘,且非试验处理效应所致,因此,表 3 中未列该数据。由表 3 可知,I组入舍母鸡产蛋率和入舍母鸡产蛋量均显著高于II组(P<0.05)。与II组相比较,IV组入舍母鸡产蛋率和入舍母鸡产蛋量均显著提高(P<0.05),且V组入舍母鸡产蛋量也显著提高(P<0.05)。各组间平均日采食量、料蛋比和破蛋率均差异不显著(P>0.05),但II组料蛋比表现出提高的趋势(P=0.084)。

从图 1 可以看出,随着试验鸡周龄的增长,入舍母鸡产蛋率呈下降趋势,II组下降趋势明显,且 32~35 周龄I组和II组间入舍母鸡产蛋率差异显著(P<0.05),而添加甜菜碱组(III~V组)下降趋势较缓,显示了甜菜碱对缓解试验鸡热应激的积极作用。从图 2 可以看出,试验期各组间试验鸡平均日采食量相当,II组试验鸡平均日采食量也未受影响。从图 3 可以看出,随着试验鸡周龄的增长,料蛋比呈上升趋势,II组上升趋势较其他组明显,同时添加甜菜碱组试验鸡料蛋比均有所改善,以V组改善幅度最大。

表 3 饲粮中添加甜菜碱对热应激蛋鸡生产性能的影响

Table 3 Effects of dietary betaine on performance of laying hens under heat stress condition 入舍母鸡产

组别 Groups	蛋率	入舍母鸡产蛋量	平均日采食量	40 足し	破蛋率
	Hen-housed	Hen-housed egg	Average daily feed	料蛋比 Feed/egg	Broken egg
	egg	yield/(kg/只)	intake/g	r ccd/cgg	rate/%
	production/%				
I	96.75±1.38 ^a	5.21±0.16 ^a	125.3±3.0	2.02±0.04	0.20±0.07
II	92.87±2.75 ^b	4.90±0.23 ^b	123.6±2.8	2.11±0.05	0.24±0.05
III	94.81±2.51ab	5.05±0.21 ^{ab}	120.4±2.9	2.00±0.06	0.16±0.02
IV	95.92±3.10 ^a	5.15±0.23 ^a	124.3±3.1	2.03±0.03	0.18±0.03
V	95.22±2.94 ^{ab}	5.16±0.19 ^a	124.1±2.8	2.02±0.02	0.19±0.05
P值 P-value	0.027	0.019	0.851	0.084	0.534

同列数据肩标不同小写字母表示差异显著(P<0.05),相同或无字母表示差异不显著(P>0.05)。表 4、表 5 同。

In the same column, values with different small letter superscripts mean significant difference (P < 0.05), while with

the same or no letter superscripts mean no significant difference (*P*>0.05). The same as Table 4 and Table 5.

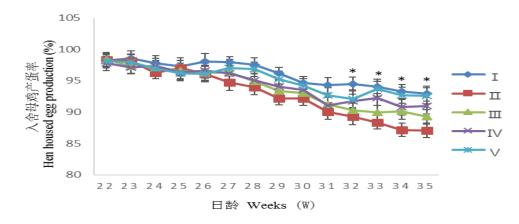


图 1 饲粮中添加甜菜碱对热应激蛋鸡入舍母鸡产蛋率的影响

Fig.1 Effects of dietary betaine on hen-housed egg production of laying hens under heat stress condition

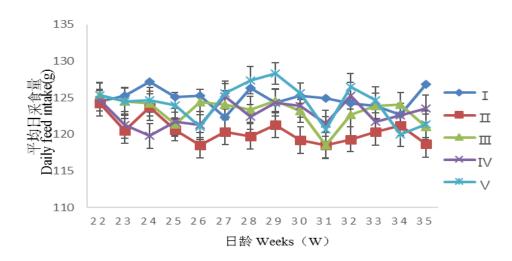


图 2 饲粮中添加甜菜碱对热应激蛋鸡平均日采食量的影响

Fig.2 Effects of dietary betaine on average daily feed intake of laying hens under heat stress condition

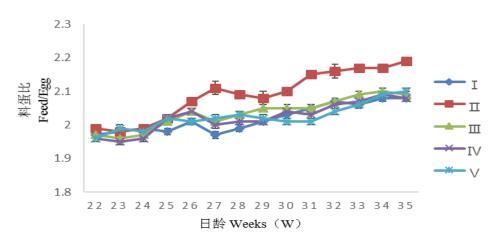


图 3 饲粮中添加甜菜碱对热应激蛋鸡料蛋比的影响

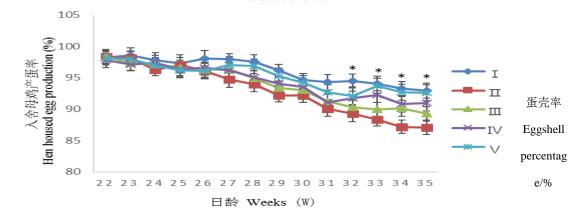
Fig.3 Effects of dietary betaine on feed to egg ratio of laying hens under heat stress condition

2.2 饲粮中添加甜菜碱对热应激蛋鸡蛋品质的影响

饲粮中添加甜菜碱对热应激蛋鸡 28、33 周龄蛋品质的影响结果分别见表 4、表 5。由表 4、表 5可知,各组 28 和 33 周龄平均蛋重、蛋形指数、哈氏单位、蛋壳强度、蛋壳厚度、单位面积蛋壳重和蛋壳率均无显著差异(P>0.05),且各指标均在正常范围之内。

表 4 饲粮中添加甜菜碱对热应激蛋鸡 28 周龄蛋品质的影响

Table 4 Effects of dietary betaine on egg quality of laying hens at 28 weeks of age under heat stress condition



组别

Groups

 $I \hspace{0.5cm} 62.57 \pm 1.02 \hspace{0.5cm} 1.26 \pm 0.01 \hspace{0.5cm} 98.11 \pm 2.84 \hspace{0.5cm} 4.12 \pm 0.18 \hspace{0.5cm} 0.39 \pm 0.01 \hspace{0.5cm} 0.078 \pm 0.005 \hspace{0.5cm} 9.13 \pm 0.35$

II	62.09±1.15	1.24±0.02	96.25±3.01	4.01±0.20	0.39±0.01	0.081±0.007	9.18±0.27
III	62.31±1.23	1.29±0.01	98.03±3.09	4.07±0.32	0.39±0.02	0.080±0.005	9.47±0.55
IV	61.85±1.05	1.26±0.01	97.97±2.95	4.11±0.31	0.40±0.01	0.082±0.006	9.27±0.36
V	63.11±1.16	1.28±0.01	98.28±3.17	4.09±0.17	0.39±0.01	0.080±0.006	9.49±0.39
P值 P-value	0.573	0.892	0.554	0.763	0.921	0.775	0.732
r-value							

表 5 饲粮中添加甜菜碱对热应激蛋鸡 33 周龄蛋品质的影响

Table 5 Effects of dietary betaine on egg quality of laying hens at 33 weeks of age under heat stress condition

组别 Groups	平均蛋重 Average egg weight/g	蛋形指数 Egg shape index	哈氏 单位 Haugh units	蛋壳强度 Eggshell strength/(k g/cm²)	蛋壳厚度 Eggshell thickness/m m	单位面积蛋 壳重 Eggshell per unit area weight/(g/cm²)	蛋壳率 Eggshell percentag e/%
I	63.17±2.17	1.28±0.03	96.57±3.24	3.96±0.24	0.40±0.01	0.087±0.003	9.27±0.36
II	61.98±2.23	1.32±0.04	94.17±3.18	3.75±0.33	0.42±0.01	0.089±0.002	9.02±0.37
III	62.92±2.31	1.30±0.02	96.31±2.96	3.66±0.41	0.41±0.01	0.086±0.003	9.42±0.35
IV	63.08±2.13	1.29±0.03	96.46±3.05	3.89±0.32	0.40±0.01	0.086±0.004	9.15±0.46
V	63.32±2.18	1.31±0.02	96.52±3.32	3.91±0.37	0.42±0.01	0.088±0.002	9.21±0.24
P 值 P-value	0.937	0.913	0.689	0.686	0.916	0.796	0.782

2.3 饲粮中添加甜菜碱对热应激蛋鸡血清生化指标的影响

由表 6 可知,试验鸡受热应激影响后,II组血清 TP 含量和 AKP 活性较I组显著降低 (P<0.05),而血清 GOT、CK 和 GPT 活性均显著升高(P<0.05)。与II组相比,添加甜菜碱后,IV组、V组血清 TP 含量和 AKP 活性(IV组除外)均显著提高(P<0.05),而血清 CK、GPT 活性均显著降低(P<0.05),且V组血清 ALB 含量显著高于II组(P<0.05),但 V组血清 TG 含量显著低于II组(P<0.05)。

表 6 饲粮中添加甜菜碱对热应激蛋鸡血清生化指标的影响

Table 6 Effects of dietary betaine on serum biochemical parameters of laying hens under heat stress condition

	组别 Groups						
项目						P 值	
Items	I	II	III	IV	V	P-value	
总蛋白	7 0.40. 7 0.40	11 70 00 th	12.21.2.21h	40.70 4.40		0.000	
TP/(g/L)	50.10±3.84ª	41.53±2.34 ^b	43.31±3.04 ^b	49.52±4.13 ^a	50.27±4.12 ^a	0.002	
白蛋白	16.12±0.60 ^{ab}	12.21 . 0.00h	12.00 . 1.10h	1 < 15 . 1 O 1 ab	17.21 . 1.063	0.010	
ALB/(g/L)	16.12±0.60 ^{ab}	13.21±0.98 ^b	13.08±1.10 ^b	16.15±1.21 ^{ab}	17.21±1.06 ^a	0.010	
球蛋白	22 10+4 96	20 12+2 04	20 12+2 95	22 24+4 10	22 67+2 49	0.215	
GLO/(g/L)	33.10±4.86	28.12±3.84	30.12±2.85	33.24±4.10	32.67±3.48	0.215	
钙	4.20±0.50	3.08±0.12	3.42±0.24	3.69±0.38	3.75±0.29	0.079	
Ca/(mmol/L)	4.20±0.30	3.00±0.12	3.42±0.24	3.09±0.36	3.73±0.29	0.079	
磷	2.01±0.24	1.88±0.12	1.79±0.31	1.83±0.27	2.30±0.30	0.562	
P/(mmol/L)	2.01±0.24	1.88±0.12	1.79±0.31	1.83±0.27	2.30±0.30	0.302	
谷草转氨酶	107.2±9.01 ^b	169.5±7.85ª	175.9±8.12ª	146.2±8.78ab	153.2±9.10 ^{ab}	0.031	
GOT/(U/L)	107.2±2.01	107.5±1.05	173.9±0.12	140.2±0.70	133.2±7.10	0.031	
碱性磷酸酶	402.25±50.13a	317.4±38.6 ^b	350.1±32.3ab	379.2±29.5ab	413.5±24.8a	0.045	
AKP/(U/L)	402.23 - 30.13	317.4230.0	330.1-32.3	317.2.27.3	413.3±24.0	0.043	
肌酸激酶	1712.10±90.2°	2120.41±82.3a	2185.2±71.9a	1895±84.5 ^b	1866.3±87.2 ^b	0.048	
CK/(U/L)	1712.10±70.2	2120.41±02.3	2103.2=71.9	1075±04.5	1000.5±07.2	0.040	
总胆固醇	2.87±0.30	3.02±0.21	2.98±0.32	2.31±0.27	2.19±0.18	0.243	
CHOL/(mmol/L)	2.07±0.30	3.02±0.21	2.70=0.52	2.31±0.27	2.17=0.10	0.243	
谷丙转氨酶	11.40±1.80°	52.3±1.10a	42.6±2.03ab	32.5±1.58 ^b	30.2±2.31 ^b	0.024	
GPT/(U/L)	11110=1100	02.0=1.10	.2.0=2.00	0 2 .0_1.00	00.2=2.01	0.02.	
甘油三酯	7.26±1.34 ^a	7.03±1.72a	6.87±2.31ab	5.09±1.54 ^{ab}	4.77±1.67 ^b	0.006	
TG/(mmol/L)	7.20-1.54	7.03±1.72	0.07 ±2.51	3.07±1.37		0.000	

同行数据肩标不同小写字母表示差异显著(P < 0.05),相同或无字母表示差异不显著(P > 0.05)。

In the same row, values with different small letter superscripts mean significant difference (P<0.05), while with the same or no letter superscripts mean no significant difference (P>0.05).

3 讨论

3.1 饲粮中添加甜菜碱对热应激蛋鸡生产性能的影响

蛋鸡羽毛丰厚,皮肤无汗腺,新陈代谢旺盛,自身体温较高,依靠呼吸和蒸发散热,因此,高温是影响蛋鸡生产性能的主要环境因素[13]。早期关于热应激对家禽的不利影响主要以肉鸡为模式动物,在生产性能、生理指标和基因表达等方面均有文献报道[14-16]。

Quinteiro-Filho等[17]报道当环境温度高于31 ℃(经测算温湿指数为89.3),试验鸡的采食量和体增重均显著下降。家禽遭受热应激后,行为上表现基本一致,如采食和行走时间缩短,饮水和休息时间延长,因而采食量和体增重也随之下降[18]。本试验中,热应激组试验鸡的平均日采食量较对照组未显著下降,该结果与Quinteiro-Filho等[17]、Mack等[18]报道结果不尽一致,其原因不明,可能与试验地昼夜环境温湿度差较大相关,高温湿指数时因热增耗试验鸡减少的采食量在低温湿指数时通过补偿采食进行了调节,有待于进一步证实。试验鸡产蛋率的下降主要由饲料转化率的下降所致。试验鸡遭受热应激后,机体抗氧化机能下降,产生的自由基导致器官和肠道绒毛损伤,进而影响了养分的消化利用[19-20]。

甜菜碱具有调节机体渗透压的作用^[21]。当饲粮中添加甜菜碱后,甜菜碱被细胞吸收,防止水分的流失和盐类的进入,调节细胞渗透压和离子平衡,生产性能得到改善^[22]。本试验中饲粮添加 400 mg/kg 甜菜碱的入舍母鸡产蛋量和入舍母鸡产蛋率均显著高于负对照组,证实了其抗应激作用。甜菜碱可以缓解或消除由高渗作用引起的 DNA 复制、蛋白质合成及细胞增殖速率下降,并且抑制高渗介质诱导的热休克蛋白(*HSP*)-70 基因的表达^[22]。另外,急性热应激条件下,添加甜菜碱还可提高机体对能量的利用效率^[23]。由此可见,添加甜菜碱是一种缓解蛋鸡热应激的有效措施。

3.2 饲粮中添加甜菜碱对热应激蛋鸡蛋品质的影响

热应激状态下,蛋鸡对体液酸碱平衡调节的补偿机制共同作用于机体而达到稳定,尽管这些反应对其生存有效,但仍不能避免热应激对机体的影响,如更多血清流向外周组织,内部器官包括输卵管血流减少,导致蛋品质下降^[24]。本试验中,试验鸡受热应激影响后,鸡蛋平均蛋重、蛋形指数、哈氏单位、蛋壳强度、蛋壳厚度、单位面积蛋壳重和蛋壳率等指标均有不同程度降低,但未达到显著水平,类似的结果早有报道^[25]。添加甜菜碱后,上述指标均有所改善,且剂量越高,改善程度越好,主要是由于甜菜碱提供了活性甲基,而甲基是动物新陈代谢,尤其是蛋白质和脂肪代谢所必需的基团,机体的许多代谢反应,如肾上腺素、肉碱、肌酸的合成,以及DNA和RNA的甲基化均需要甲基,最终改善了细胞代谢能力^[26]。

3.3 饲粮中添加甜菜碱对热应激蛋鸡血清生化指标的影响

在慢性热应激状态下,基础代谢降低,采食量减少,影响了体内正常物质的代谢过程,体内营养物质浓度减少,而细胞新陈代谢所需能量只有通过分解营养物质来提供,因而各种参与分解代谢的酶活性也显著增加^[27]。血清酶绝大部分来自于动物的各种组织器官,其活性高低直接与相应组织器官的代谢水平和功能状态相关,机体的调节和适应能力在很大程度上取决于各组织器官的机能水平^[28]。在热应激条件下,由于细胞膜的通透性升高导致细胞内酶释放入血的速度加快,而使血清GOT、CK和GPT的活性升高,促进糖代谢途径以产生大量能量的有氧氧化向无氧酵解方向进行,通过机体交感-肾上腺髓质系统和糖皮脂激素的调控,进而使血糖浓度升高^[29]。同时,热应激降低鸡采食量及抑制甲状腺激素分泌,蛋白质合成会减少,从而降低血清中TP、ALB含量^[28],这与本试验结果相一致。

本试验中,饲粮添加400和600 mg/kg甜菜碱后蛋鸡血清TP、ALB含量和AKP活性均较负对照组显著提高,血清CK、GPT活性和TG含量均显著降低,且与正对照组水平相当。血清TP和ALB含量的显著提高说明甜菜碱具有改善体液免疫和细胞免疫的双重作用,其增高的原因缘于甜菜碱甲基供体使得蛋白质代谢趋于正常^[6:30]。添加甜菜碱后,热应激试验鸡血清AKP和CK活性恢复主要因甲状腺激素活性的提高和离子平衡稳定共同作用所致^[30],而血清GPT活性和TG含量的降低证实了甜菜碱具有保护动物肝脏的作用,一方面甜菜碱降低了肝脏中脂肪生成酶的活性,促进了肝脏中载脂蛋白的合成和脂肪的迁移,进而降低了肝脏中TG的含量^[31],另一方面甜菜碱可有效抑制肝脏炎症的发生^[32]。

4 结 论

夏季高温使产蛋鸡的新陈代谢和生理机能发生变化,导致生产性能下降。饲粮中添加甜菜碱可以有效调节鸡体体液平衡,提高产蛋量和产蛋重,并改善了热应激对蛋鸡的损伤。综合来看,饲粮中甜菜碱的适宜添加量为400 mg/kg。参考文献:

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Effects of Dietary Betaine on Growth Performance, Egg Quality and Serum Biochemical
Parameters of Laying Hens under Heat Stress Conditionⁱ

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Abstract: This experiment was conducted to study the effects of dietary betaine on growth performance, egg quality and serum biochemical parameters of laying hens under heat stress condition. Six hundred 22-week-old commercial Roman laying hens were randomly divided into 5 groups with 8 replicates per group and 15 hens per replicate. The temperature humidity index (THI) of group I (positive control group) was between 64.9 to 68.9, which was fed a basal diet in normal thermal environment; the THI of group II (negative control group) was greater than 72, which was fed a basal diet under heat stress condition; while groups III to V were fed the basal diets supplemented with 200, 400, 600 mg/kg betaine under heat stress condition, respectively, the THI of them were greater than 72 as well. The experiment lasted for 14 weeks. The results showed that there were no significant differences on average daily feed intake, feed/egg and broken egg rate among all groups (*P*>0.05). Compared with the group I, the hen-housed egg production, hen-housed egg yield, serum total protein (TP) content and serum alkaline phosphatase (AKP)

activity of group II were significantly decreased (P<0.05), but the activities of glutamic-oxalacetic transaminase (GOT), creatine kinase (CK) and glutamic-pyruvic transaminase (GPT) of group II were significantly increased (P<0.05). Compared with the group II, the hen-housed egg production, hen-housed egg yield and serum TP content of group IV were significantly increased (P<0.05), the hen-housed egg yield and the contents of TP and albumin (ALB) in serum of group V were significantly increased (P<0.05), the activities of CK and GPT in serum of groups IV and V were significantly decreased (P<0.05), the serum triglyceride (TG) content of group V were significantly decreased (P<0.05). In conclusion, the metabolism and physiological function of layer are affected by heat stress, and which resulting in a decline in performance, but dietary betaine can improve the hen-housed egg production and hen-housed egg yield, and to improve the health of layer under heat stress. The dietary appropriate betaine level is 400 mg/kg.

Key words: betaine; heat stress; laying hens; performance; egg quality; serum biochemical parameters

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